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Title: CIS AGREEMENT ON UNIFIED DEFENSE BUDGET AND FINANCING PROCEDURE

Primary Source: *Krasnaya zvezda*, February 20, 1992, No. 41 (20728), p. 1, cols. 7-8; p. 3, cols. 1-2

Abstract: The article is the text of an Agreement among Member-States of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Formulating a Unified Defense Budget and a Procedure for Financing the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth's States. This agreement was adopted in Minsk on February 14, 1992.

The agreement, which consists of seven articles, states in particular that the unified budget shall include expenditures for maintenance of the army and navy; for paying for weapons, military equipment and service property, including purchasing of nuclear weapons; for paying for scientific-technical products; for major construction and major repair work, including special construction and housing construction; and for pension support of servicemen and members of their families. Principles and procedures are defined for determining the amounts which are to be appropriated for these purposes. Article 4 stipulates that the unified defense budget shall be drafted by the Main Command of the commonwealth's armed forces, examined by the council of defense ministers (chairmen of defense committees) of the commonwealth's member-states and approved by the commonwealth's Council of Heads of States. In line with Article 5, the commonwealth's member-states assume the obligation of taking part in forming the unified defense budget by contributing fixed amounts to it. The amounts of these contributions and a procedure for calculating them shall be determined by the commonwealth's Council of Heads of Governments.

The agreement is signed by the representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan,

Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with no special stipulations. The presidents of Azerbaijan and Ukraine signed a special opinion which states that these republics are not taking part in forming a unified defense budget for maintenance of general-purpose strategic forces but are sharing in the cost of financing only maintenance of strategic forces on Azerbaijdzhan and Ukrainian territory during the period which is determined for these republics in accordance with the Minsk agreement on strategic forces of December 30, 1991.

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Author: Golovanov, Yaroslav

Title: RELIABILITY OF ARTICLE ABOUT FATAL SPACE ACCIDENTS QUESTIONED

Primary Source: *Nezavisimaya gazeta*, February 19, 1992, No. 33 (204), p. 5, cols. 1-4

Extract: On January 18, *Nezavisimaya gazeta* published excerpts from "Secrets of Soviet Rocket and Space Industry," a "lengthy article" by Aleksandr Bolonkin.

This article relates that according to data from the Central Intelligence Agency, at least five space flights ended in fatal accidents and at least six accidents which claimed victims occurred on the ground in the USSR over a period of 10 years (1957-1967).

I talked with Semen Mikhaylovich Alekseyev, a pioneer of our cosmonautics who headed a design bureau during the years which are of interest to us and the CIA. Pressure suits, space suits and the first life support systems were produced at this bureau.

"A person's death in space cannot be concealed, because thousands of people are

involved in his mission and such information cannot help but leak out [said Alekseyev]. I surely would have known of such a mission in connection with my own immediate duties. My sworn testimony is that Bolonkin's article contains utter lies."

Who is Aleksandr Bolonkin, incidentally? An introduction reports that he is a doctor of technical sciences who worked in our aviation and rocket industry for 30 years and is now living in New York. While engaged in space journalism over a period of 30 years, I have been at Baykonur and Kapustin Yar and many space scientific research institutes and design bureaus but have never heard his name. Bolonkin's book *Development of Soviet Rocket Engines for Strategic Missiles* was published in the United States in 1991. Work on engines for strategic missiles was done primarily by the design bureau which the late academician V. P. Glushko headed. I telephoned V. I. Kurbatov, a former deputy head of this bureau who worked at Kapustin Yar and Baykonur for a number of months and knows all there is to know about specialists in "space" engines.

"I never heard that name before," said Vladimir Ivanovich in surprise. "If a doctor of sciences had written such a book, I surely would have known about it."

"The book is miserable," asserted M. V. Tarasenko, an expert on Soviet cosmonautics from the Moscow Physical-Technical Institute. "I have just returned from the United States, where I gave lectures and saw this book. It is a rehash of articles from our encyclopedia *Cosmonautics* (*Kosmonavtika*), which was published seven years ago."

D. D. Sevruk, another former deputy head of Glushko's bureau and now a professor of the Moscow Aviation Institute imeni Ordzhonikidze, testified: "I venture to say that I know almost every specialist who has been connected with engines of strategic missiles, but I don't know Aleksandr Bolonkin. Moreover, during the late 1960s, I studied questions of the reliability of all of our rocket and space technology and analyzed and systematized all cases of malfunctions. I had to dig up facts about unknown accidents in which attempts had been made to conceal the parties responsible for them. But any human victims were out of

the question; if there had been any, I would surely have known."
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Title: IDEAS FOR REORGANIZING FOREIGN MARKETING OF WEAPONS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Primary Source: *Nezavisimaya gazeta*, February 19, 1992, No. 33 (204), p. 2, cols. 5-8

Abstract: The article is an interview with Vladimir Dmitriyevich Shibayev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (KVES), in regard to marketing of Soviet weapons and military equipment abroad and progress in reorganizing such trade since the breakup of the USSR. The 45-year-old Shibayev is identified as a graduate of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman and the Academy of Foreign Trade, the formulator of a strategy for foreign trade and a creator of commercial strategies for this purpose. He is in charge of questions of foreign trade; trade in weapons, foodstuffs, raw materials and equipment; and investment cooperation.

Shibayev relates that the Russian Federation intends to go on fulfilling specific obligations of the former USSR for delivering weapons and military equipment and rendering services, taking political decisions and considerations of mutual profit into account. Military cooperation with Nicaragua has practically ceased, and cooperation with Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, Yemen and North Korea has been substantially curtailed. In accordance with United Nations decisions, Russia has unilaterally stopped fulfilling contractual obligations to Yugoslavia and Cambodia. At the same time, Russia seeks to go on cooperating with other countries which have been traditional trade partners for many years. Tea is being imported from India in return for shipments within the framework of military-technical cooperation with the former USSR, for example. Military personnel now have the opportunity to sell some of their service property and auxiliary and other equipment abroad. Commercial structures have been created within the framework of the army and navy for this purpose. Production of better weapons more economically

and continuation of defense production at enterprises where this is expedient have become guidelines for conversion, since marketing of weapons has proved to be highly profitable. Shibayev mentions that KVES is working on opening up new markets.

Shibayev points out that liberalization of trade in weapons and military equipment does not mean abandonment of state supervision, since not all weapons producers are skilled in marketing, and state interests must be observed. Competition among weapons producers must be regulated in order to support prices and prevent oversaturation of the market, for example. Shibayev thinks that a state system for foreign trade and state supervision should be ensured and that only specially authorized organizations and firms which are competent in particular fields should be allowed to engage in such trade. Countries with which trade is forbidden should be precisely designated, and there should be a list of chemical, nuclear and other weapons which cannot be exported.

Whereas specialized administrations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations used to carry on trade in weapons in practice, it is now proposed to create a supreme coordinating agency or committee consisting of highest-level officials of the ministries of economics and finance, industry and defense, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KVES, the federal security and foreign intelligence agencies and possibly other concerned agencies, Shibayev reports. This committee would make all of the most important strategic decisions. The president would head all trade in weapons and coordinate it on a global scale. A parliamentary commission on military-technical cooperation might also be created, for supervisory purposes. KVES' administration for military-technical cooperation would issue export licenses and perform other functions for state monitoring and regulation of trade in weapons. For the purpose of ensuring that professionals are in charge of trading activity, two state companies have now been created on the basis of three former administrations. Practically everyone who is capable of trading in weapons is now concentrated in these administrations. Smaller companies, including ones for servicing military aircraft,

are to be created within the framework of the state companies.

Shibayev mentions in conclusion that in the field of trade in weapons, KVES has encountered opposition in the Ministry of Defense and other agencies. Enterprises of the Ministry of Industry which have lost state orders are considering exporting their products independently at prices several times below the market place, for example. Legislation which formerly governed trade in weapons will remain in effect until a new law on military-technical cooperation is passed. (This law is supposed to be drafted by October 1, 1992.) Under existing laws, weapons producers cannot sell their products without going through the proper formalities, and this has become a source of discontent.

(SNAP 920317)

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Author: Kotlyarov, Yu. (Kemerovo)

Title: JOINT-STOCK COMPANY TO CONDUCT SPACE STUDIES IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

Primary Source: Trud, January 31, 1992, No. 21 (21545), p. 1, cols. 6-7

Entire Text: Pilot-cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov has arrived in Kemerovo by plane.

As a leader of the international joint-stock company "Chetek" and director of the firm "Chetek-kosmos," he proposed using in the Kuznetsk Basin promising technologies based on space surveys for increasing the yield and shortening the ripening time of farm crops and for improving the ecological situation. As a result, A. Leonov and A. Tuleyev, chairman of the oblast Council of People's Deputies, signed a cooperation agreement. The company will operate at its own expense, while it is planned to channel the profits into the development of the infrastructure of agricultural enterprises and the processing industry.

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Author: Stukalina, L.

Title: MEMBERS OF NEW "ROSAN" AIRCRAFT ASSOCIATION

Primary Source: *Narodnaya armiya*, February 15, 1992, No. 30 (83), p. 3, col. 1

Extract: A new airplane, the AN-38, will take the place of our time-tested AN-28. Introduction of this airplane into production has begun within the framework of conversion at the Novosibirsk Aircraft Association, which formerly specialized in military equipment exclusively.*

The new airplane has inherited the best qualities of its predecessor.

Outwardly, it resembles the AN-28, but a more advanced and powerful new engine with a lower specific fuel consumption has been installed on it. Whereas, for example, 245 grams of fuel are used now in takeoff conditions, with the new engine the consumption decreases by 20 percent.

It is just as unpretentious as its predecessor; short sand, dirt or ice air-fields are suitable for it.

Presentation of the new airplane took place in Novosibirsk. It was organized on the occasion of the creation of "RosAN" -- an association which includes the Aviation Scientific-Technical Complex imeni Antonov, the Novosibirsk Aviation Association, the Rybinsk Engine Design Bureau and the Stupino Design Bureau, which designs propellers.

*See also the *Daily SNAP*, January 2, 1992, p. 1, col. 2
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Author: Panamarev, V., correspondent
Title: FERGANA UNIVERSITY'S SEMICONDUCTOR-INSTRUMENTS LABORATORY

Primary Source: *Pravda Vostoka*, December 17, 1991, No. 244 (22710), p. 2, cols. 3-6

Extract: By a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers with the President of the Republic, Fergana State University was opened in the spring of 1991 at facilities of the pedagogical institute. This constitutes not a name change but radical changes in

the higher school's structure. New departments have emerged. In 1992, a medical-prophylactic department will be added to them.

(A photograph is given showing A. Afuzov, a docent of the chair of electrical engineering, senior science associate A. Sh. Bilyalov and Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences E. Abdullayev conducting an experiment in the research laboratory of semiconductor measuring instruments.)
(SNAP 920317)

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Title: HOT CHAMBER OF BRAIN INSTITUTE'S TOMOGRAPH COMPLEX

Primary Source: *Sankt-Peterburgskiye vedomosti*, October 9, 1991, No. 31, p. 2, cols. 1-8

Extract: At the USSR Academy of Sciences' Human-Brain Institute, our country's first and thus far only positron-emission tomograph (PET) is in operation.

All the equipment was installed in a specially built four-story building by the Swedish firm "Scanditronics."

(A photograph is given showing junior science associate Olga Fedorova at a hot chamber preparing a radiopharmaceutical for studies on the PET.)
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